

# CATTLEMEN PROTEST NEW GRAZING FEES

(By Associated Press.)

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Jan. 20.—Swinging from the report of the association's market committee, presented yesterday, interest at the annual convention of the American National Livestock association turned to the proposed increase in grazing fees on national forests, given in the call for the convention as one of the major subjects to come up at this meeting.

A. P. Potter, associate forester, of Washington, summarized the government bureau's plans and reasons for increased fees, and the resolutions committee passed a resolution protesting sharply against the increase.

This resolution declared that permittees already are paying full value for the grazing privileges they hold; that the fees paid are one-third greater than the cost of administering the grazing operations; that the advance in fees is a "complete reversal of policy, which we very much deplore," and that in the belief of the committee the reasons advanced for the proposed raise are insufficient; therefore "we do most vigorously and unanimously protest against any raise in the fees now charged for grazing on the national forests."

The resolution was based on about 100 protests, filed with the forest service and grazing lands committee of the association.

Reviewing the history of grazing land leasing legislation and its failure to get through congress, Mr. Potter said: "When congress might have passed such a bill, the stockmen did not want it, and when the stockmen concluded they wanted it, congress could not see it that way. Well, after the funeral was over, up bobs the agitation: 'Why don't you raise the grazing fees?' and a perfectly good reason presented itself in the fact that the election was coming on and that it would not be fair to inject this thing into a political campaign. And so it went over for another session."

"The only way a raise in fees could affect the consumer would be in our getting the price so high the ranges would not be used, and in that way cause the supply of meat animals to be reduced."

Dr. W. J. Butler, state veterinarian of Montana, discussing the "present and future of the livestock industry," said:

"The United States now is raising the best cattle in the world, and has the best market facilities. I predict that the raising of pure bred cattle, now in its infancy, will become an important factor in the industry."

The report of the market committee centered around the success of the committee in obtaining consent of the packers to an investigation of the meat industry, under certain conditions.

Formal announcement of success in an effort to bring about an agreement by the big packing concerns of the country to an investigation of the packing industry by the federal trade

commission was contained in the report of the commission on markets of the American National Livestock association submitted at the annual convention here by B. L. Burke of Omaha, vice chairman.

The market committee appointed a year ago at El Paso has been engaged in conducting a campaign for a federal investigation of the livestock industry relating to production and distribution.

"We have convinced the packing interests that at last the producers are a factor to be reckoned with," says the report, "that they can organize and stick together for the accomplishment of an end in which they are vitally interested, namely, the establishment of fair, open and competitive markets."

"We have convinced them that we are not to be turned from our main purpose. As a result we have met them both individually and as a committee and they have finally agreed, under certain conditions, to withdraw their opposition to an investigation by the federal trade commission."

After emphasizing the magnitude of the task which the committee undertook and detailing the methods by which an agreement was finally reached with the packers, the report refers to what is termed the more fundamental features of questions pertaining to the marketing of livestock and meats. These are:

Control at central markets by the packers, which it is declared is as great as ever but temporarily obscured by the unprecedented demand caused by the war; difficulty in making the public understand that by laying foundations for increased production and more economical distribution the committee will aid in lowering the cost of living, co-operation with packers, commission men, stock yards companies and federal bureau.

**He Was Short.**  
Early one evening a frail little girl entered a candy store and asked for a cake of chocolate. After she had the candy she put four pennies on the counter and started out.

The storekeeper, though averse to frightening the little thing, called after her in a gentle voice:  
"You're a penny short."

"No; you're a penny short," she called back as she disappeared.

**Well Named.**  
"A wonderful man is my uncle," said little Bink's, "so very original and witty."

He says he called his dog "Sausage" because it was half bread, his goat "Nearly" because it was "all butt" and his prize cockerel "Robinson" because it "Cruised"—Exchange.

**A Sure Winner.**  
"I've been stuck at different times on cotton, tobacco, oranges and corn."

"Well?"  
"Now I think I'll invest in a coal mine. That crop is never a failure, and there's always a demand for the output."—Kansas City Journal.

## SEVEN PUMPS GOING ON GREAT WESTERN

The Great Western gets its misery along with the others occasionally. It has seven pumps working, but even at that it is not able at all times to full cope with the flow of water. The crosscuts from the bottom level are being run by contract and very good progress is being made toward the Tonopah Bonanza whenever the water will permit, but it is coming in so fast that the steel door has to be closed at times and the water drawn out through a valve to the capacity of the pumps. The crosscut seems to be tapping a series of reservoirs. It is believed that when these are drained there will be no difficulty connecting the two shafts. At present the principal footage is being made in the north crosscut, where less water is encountered.

## A TREE AND A DISEASE.

**Malaria and the Effect Produced by Planting a Blue Gum.**

During the latter decades of the nineteenth century it was a common practice to plant blue gum or eucalyptus trees in districts infected by malarial fever. It was held that the essential oil produced by the leaves combated the harmful vapors rising from the swamps laden with the poison of the disease. The discovery that the malarial germ is introduced into the blood by a mosquito has settled once and for all the origin of the disease.

The theory that the eucalyptus tree neutralized the poison vapors is nonsense, yet the fact remains that where blue gums were freely planted there was always a notable decline in the amount of malaria.

What is the explanation of this circumstance? It has been demonstrated that, of nearly all trees, the eucalyptus absorbs the greatest amount of water. Two seedlings—a blue gum and a plum—were placed with their roots in water, and the height of the water was carefully marked. The plants were kept in a warm atmosphere and examined at the end of twenty-four hours. The little eucalyptus had disposed of four times the water that the plum had been able to take up.

Seeing that blue gums increase in height with great rapidity, often growing many inches a day in a hot position, the amount of moisture taken up increases on a greatly progressive scale. And this is just what brings about the downfall of the malarial mosquito. To complete its life cycle it is necessary that this insect should pass its larval stage in pools of water. With the coming of the eucalyptus these pools and indeed all marshy places disappear, the breeding spots of the mosquitoes are gone, and in time the insects vanish altogether.

**History of the Word "Telegram."**  
In the reminiscences of Frederick Seward, son of William H. Seward, he tells of the day in the office of the Albany Evening Journal, edited by Thurlow Weed, the political Warwick of his time, when the word "telegram" was first used in that paper. Indeed, it is intimated that the word was there coined by one E. P. Smith and soon taken up and used generally in England as well as in the United States. To pronounce on the validity of this claim, who is competent? But it is always interesting to get a side light on the paternity of a word.—Christian Science Monitor.

## FIRE DESTROYS FALLON DWELLING SUNDAY NIGHT

Fire broke out at the residence of Herbert Hoover on Williams avenue last Sunday night, says the Fallon Standard. The family barely escaped in their night clothes through a window. Mr. Hoover kicked out the window and threw his four little children out in the snow in a temperature considerably below zero. In the excitement of the moment it was thought that he had failed to rescue the eldest and he returned to the room and received a number of bad burns before becoming certain that all had escaped.

## DELINQUENT SALE NOTICE TONOPAH GIPSY QUEEN MINING COMPANY

Location of principal place of business and location of works: Tonopah, Nye County, Nevada.

NOTICE—There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 10, levied on the 23rd day of November, 1916, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Name	No.	Cert.	Shares	Am't.
R. B. Armstrong	1451	1000	1000	10.00
R. B. Armstrong	1459	1000	1000	10.00
R. B. Armstrong	2031	1000	1000	10.00
R. B. Armstrong	2061	300	450	4.50
Albert D. Ayres	1259	1000	1000	10.00
E. C. Bailey	2232	1000	1000	10.00
F. W. Baker	2835	1000	1000	10.00
F. W. Baker	2837	1000	1000	10.00
F. W. Baker	2838	1000	1000	10.00
J. E. Bawden	1953	1000	1000	10.00
Caroline G. Beers	322	200	300	3.00
P. M. Binzel	960	1000	1000	10.00
P. M. Binzel	974	1000	1000	10.00
P. M. Binzel	984	1000	1000	10.00
P. M. Binzel	1665	1000	1000	10.00
E. Bonfigli	2089	500	750	7.50
F. L. Bonn	1092	1000	1000	10.00
E. H. Bouton	132	200	200	2.00
David Boyce	3076	500	750	7.50
Martin Caffarella	769	1000	1000	10.00
W. J. Dinamore	2782	300	300	3.00
O. B. Dunham	34	1000	1000	10.00
Epstein & Gartland	2664	500	750	7.50
Epstein & Gartland	2674	1000	1000	10.00
C. B. Epstine	785	1000	1000	10.00
C. B. Epstine	1953	1000	1000	10.00
Geo. S. Faust	392	1000	1000	10.00
Finninger & Co.	1814	500	750	7.50
E. Galvin	1095	1000	1000	10.00
Albert Gibson	1949	500	750	7.50
Moses Gottlob	3187	1000	1000	10.00
Don Green	2173	1000	1000	10.00
S. W. Horton	773	500	750	7.50
Herman Hiltensperger	1790	500	750	7.50
Joe Hopp	655	1000	1000	10.00
S. L. Hicks	517	1000	1000	10.00
Frank Kay	94	500	750	7.50
Frank Kay	95	100	150	1.50
Frank Kay	96	100	150	1.50
Frank Kay	97	100	150	1.50
H. D. King	1716	1000	1000	10.00
H. D. King	1717	1000	1000	10.00
H. D. King	1718	1000	1000	10.00
H. D. King	1719	1000	1000	10.00
H. A. Kraft	1248	1000	1000	10.00
L. L. Muehett	547	500	450	4.50
William T. B. Miller	3168	500	750	7.50
C. R. McCully	169	200	300	3.00
George M. Newmyer	159	500	750	7.50
E. H. Norwood	3070	500	750	7.50
Maurice Ober	2224	150	225	2.25
Anne Caldwell O'Dea	2249	300	450	4.50

W. A. O'Grady	280	500	750
Charles D. Olney	286	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	287	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	288	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	1804	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	1816	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	2029	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	2197	500	750
Charles D. Olney	2202	500	750
Charles D. Olney	2203	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	2204	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	2205	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	2206	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	2207	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	2208	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	2209	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	2210	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	2211	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	2212	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	2213	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	2214	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	2215	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	2216	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	2217	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	2218	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	2219	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	2220	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	2221	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	2222	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	2223	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	2224	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	2225	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	2226	1000	10.00
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Charles D. Olney	2228	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	2229	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	2230	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	2231	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	2232	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	2233	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	2234	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	2235	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	2236	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	2237	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	2238	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	2239	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	2240	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	2241	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	2242	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	2243	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	2244	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	2245	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	2246	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	2247	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	2248	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	2249	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	2250	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	2251	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	2252	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	2253	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	2254	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	2255	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	2256	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	2257	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	2258	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	2259	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	2260	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	2261	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	2262	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	2263	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	2264	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	2265	1000	10.00
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Charles D. Olney	2267	1000	10.00
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Charles D. Olney	2273	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	2274	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	2275	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	2276	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	2277	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	2278	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	2279	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	2280	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	2281	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	2282	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	2283	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	2284	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	2285	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	2286	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	2287	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	2288	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	2289	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	2290	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	2291	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	2292	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	2293	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	2294	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	2295	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	2296	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	2297	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	2298	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	2299	1000	10.00
Charles D. Olney	2300	1000	10.00

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors made on the 3rd day of November, 1916, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the company, 265 Russ building, San Francisco, California, on Wednesday, the 31st day of January, 1917, at the hour of 3 o'clock p. m. of said day, to pay delinquent assessments thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of the sale.

CHARLES D. OLNEY, Secretary.  
Office, 265 Russ building, San Francisco, California.  
22-321d

## THE TONOPAH BANKING CORPORATION

CAPITAL \$50,000 SURPLUS \$10,000 PAR VALUE \$100  
ASSESSED VALUE \$120 PER SHARE

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